Metallic Slates or Shingles

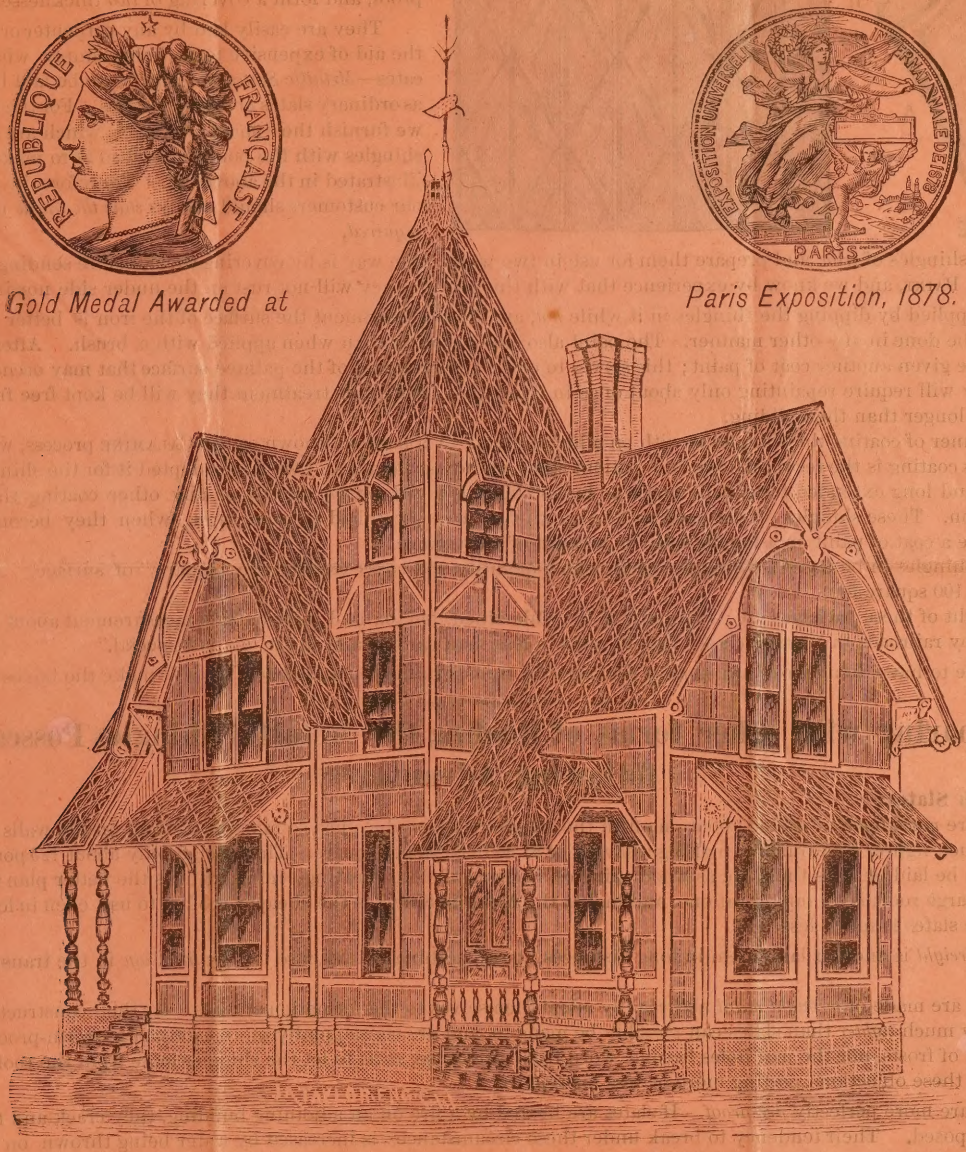
FOR ROOFING AND SIDING.

Manufactured by the

ANGLO-AMERICAN ROOFING CO.

Gold Medal Awarded at

Paris Exposition, 1878.

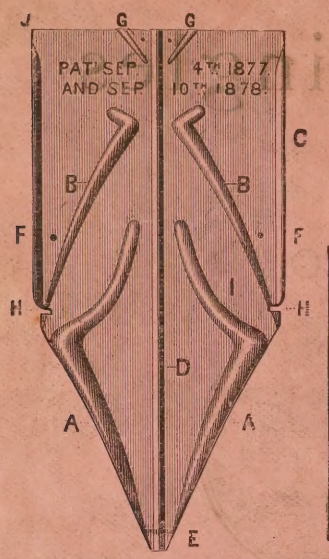


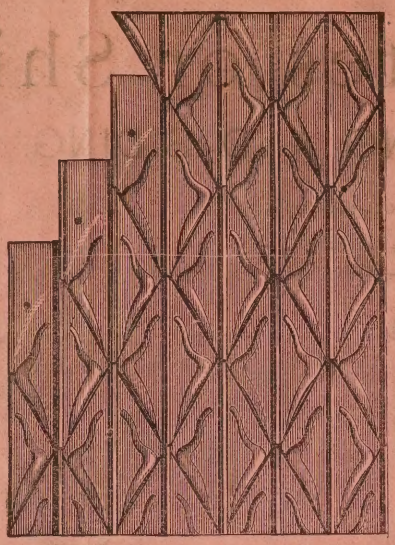
Thousands of Tons now in use in all parts of the World.

H. A. ALLYN & CO.,

Sole Western Agents,

137 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.





The accompanying cuts show the construction of the Shingles, and their appearance when laid. The size of each shingle is $8\frac{7}{16} \times 16$ inches; and when laid, the point *E* is held firmly and tightly in its place by being drawn up under the shoulders *H H* of the two shingles underneath, in the next course below. The corrugations *B B* by fitting closely under the corrugations *A A* of the next course above, the corrugations *G G* by fitting under the corrugations *B B* of the next course above, and the sides *F F* being turned up so to fit under the central rib or corrugation *D* of the course above, make the roof absolutely storm-proof, and form a covering of *two* thicknesses of iron.

They are easily laid by any carpenter or workman, without the aid of expensive tools, being simply what the name indicates—*Metallic Slates or Shingles*—to be laid in courses the same as ordinary slates or wood shingles. For the first or *eaves* course, we furnish the "short" shingles, which are simply the regular shingles with the points cut off so as to make an even edge, as illustrated in the above cut. Therefore, in making up orders, our customers should always *state the lineal feet of eaves course required*,

We make the shingles of *iron*, and prepare them for use in two ways: One way is by covering them, before sending out for use, with a coat of METALLIC PAINT, and we know by experience that with this coating they will not rust on the under side nor in the laps.

This paint is applied by dipping the shingles in it while *hot*, and by this treatment the surface of the iron is better covered and protected than it can be done in any other manner. The paint also *adheres* better than when applied with a brush. After the shingles are *laid*, they should be given another coat of paint; this serves to cover any scratches of the painted surface that may occur in laying them, and after this, they will require repainting only about once in five years. With this treatment they will be kept free from corrosion, and will last as long or longer than the building.

The other manner of coating the shingles is with an alloy of Metal, by a method known as the CALAMINE process, which is similar to galvanizing. This coating is the result of long and patient study and experiment, and we have adopted it for the shingles after giving it some very severe and long extended tests, believing it to be far superior to *galvanizing*, *tinning* or any other coating that has heretofore been used upon iron. These shingles do not need painting until they have been laid for some time, when they become somewhat discolored and require a coat of paint occasionally only on account of appearance.

We pack the Shingles in boxes of 250 shingles each, which quantity will cover exactly one "square" of surface. A "square" is an area 10×10 feet or 100 square feet.

The gross weight of these packages are: Painted, 128 lb.; Calamined, 140 lb.; and their outside measurement about 18×10×10 inches. They are shipped by railroads in "fourth class" freight rates in less than car lots and in car lots as "special."

When desirable to have them packed in smaller packages for transportation on mule-back, we will make the boxes any size desired.

Comparing with other forms of Roofing the Metallic Shingles Possess the following Advantages:

As Compared with Slates:

FIRST. They are *much lighter*. Being about one-fifth the weight, they produce just so much less strain on the walls of a building, and allow the use of much lighter roof-timbers, making a saving of $1.50 to $2.00 per square. They weigh only about 125 pounds to the square when laid, and can be laid on slats the same as wood shingles, in place of close sheating—in fact, this is the better plan to lay them. This item of weight on large roofs is an important one, and makes the Metallic Shingles the cheaper roofing to use, even in localities where the *apparent* cost of the slates is much less.

The saving of *freight* is another large item in long distances, to say nothing of immense loss by *breakage* in the transportation and laying of slates.

SECOND.—They are made of *wrought metal* and readily adapt themselves to the formation of roofs. By their construction—as explained on page 2—they lay much *tighter* than slates can possibly be made to, and are consequently more thoroughly storm-proof. They will not crack by the action of frosts, nor the nail holes become worn from any cause, so as to let the shingles loose from the roof. The *best* slates are open to both of these objections, costing more or less for repairs.

THIRD.—They are more perfectly *fire-proof*. If slates are heated by a fire on an adjoining building, they crack and fly in pieces, leaving the building exposed. Their tendency to break under these circumstances is increased by water being thrown on them while hot, whereas the Metallic Shingles cool quickly without breaking, if water is thrown on them, when heated by fires, thus continuing the protection to the building.

As compared with ordinary Tin-roofs, we find—

FIRST.—They avoid all dangers of *leaks* by expansion and contraction of the metal, as each shingle is laid and fastened by itself, and is at liberty to expand or contract without in the least affecting the qualities of the roof.

SECOND.—They require no *solder* in laying and as in the comparison with tin, they are more perfectly protected against damage by neighboring fires, as solder *will* melt when exposed to any considerable degree of heat, and tin sheets warp, thus leaving the building exposed.

THIRD.—They are made of much thicker material, besides being laid *double*.

A Double Iron Fire-Proof Roof is the handsomest cover in the world for that purpose.

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The sources of *leaks* in a tin roof come principally from three causes, viz:

First.—On a pitch roof it is very difficult to properly solder the seams, and when the metal expands and contracts by the varying temperature, they are liable to break away.

Second.—Rust or corrosion takes place frequently from the *under side*, where the tin is not protected by paint and as the tin commonly used for roofing purposes is *very light* and of the poorest quality, this rust destroys the roof in a short time.

Third.—The tin is very easily pierced by any of those unavoidable accidents that so frequently occur to roofs.

Experience proves that none of these objections can be urged against the Metallic Shingles.

In comparing with Wood Shingles, we find

First.—They do not *shrink, warp,* or *season crack;* the tendency of wood shingles to these objections is a prolific source of leaks.

Second.—They are fire-proof and in a short time will save any difference of cost in insurance.

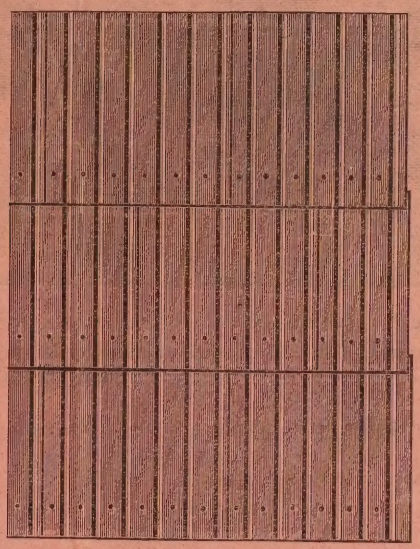
Third.—They are more durable. It is well known that most of the shingles now used are of the common *sawed* or *shaved* kind, that will last but a comparatively short time and are constantly requiring repairs.

As compared with the different kinds of ordinary Sheet Iron Roofing, the superiority of the Metallic Shingles, we think, is plainly evident.

The former are *single thicknesses* of sheet iron, put on in large sheets, which makes an unsightly roof at best and one that is extremely liable to get out of order. The Metallic Shingles lay a *double* thickness of metal, very ornamental, and are *not* liable to get out of order. They are adapted to *all* classes of buildings where slate or wood shingles can be used.

Another advantage that the Shingles have over roofing made of large sheets of iron is that, being cut in small pieces, all the imperfect spots in the iron are thrown out, leaving every shingle put on the roof a *perfect* piece of iron. This, of course, is not practicable with large sheets, as the waste would be too great, and when necessary for making additions or repairs the shingles can be taken off and relaid without damage.

For Prices of Shingles, see page 4.



Corrugated Sheet Iron Siding.

The annexed cut represents our New Siding. It is especially adapted to *large* buildings, like Grain Elevators, as the manner in which it is applied prevents it being affected by the settling together of the walls. The size of each sheet is 26x32 inches, with V shaped grooves, 4 inches apart, and in laying them the end of each sheet is lapped over the sheet below it about one inch, nailing with one row of nails only, about one inch above the lap.

We also make a smaller siding, 13x14, and can make any size to order, from 12x12 to 30x40, if desired.

We furnish this Siding in either Calamined or Painted Iron, the same as we do the Shingles, (*For prices of Siding, see page* 4.)

Metallic Paint.

This is a first-class Paint for Roofing, and made from iron ore, ground in pure Linseed Oil. We have exerted ourselves to produce a paint that is *reasonable in price and first class in quality* and we are confident that none better can be produced.

We desire to supply it for use on our roof, as we believe it will wear longer and thus keep the roof in better order than any other.

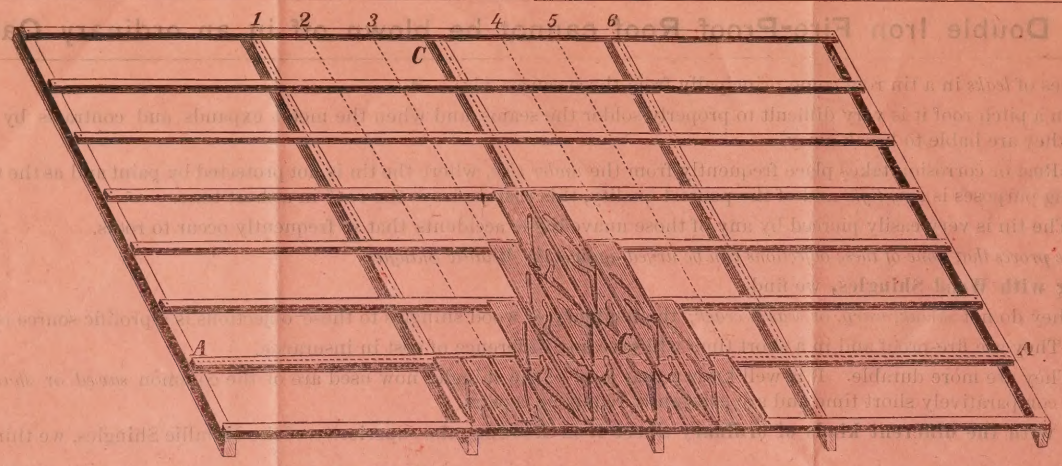
It is free from any deleterious substance, and will not impart any taste or in any way injure the water that is collected from the roofs for drinking or other purposes.

Many cheaper paints are a positive injury to a roof, containing ingredients which actually eat out the life of the metal, etc.

We desire to caution all parties using the paint *to stir it well* before using, and, if necessary to thin it, use Boiled Linseed Oil and Benzine. One gallon of the Paint will cover four "squares" of roof surface (400 square feet).

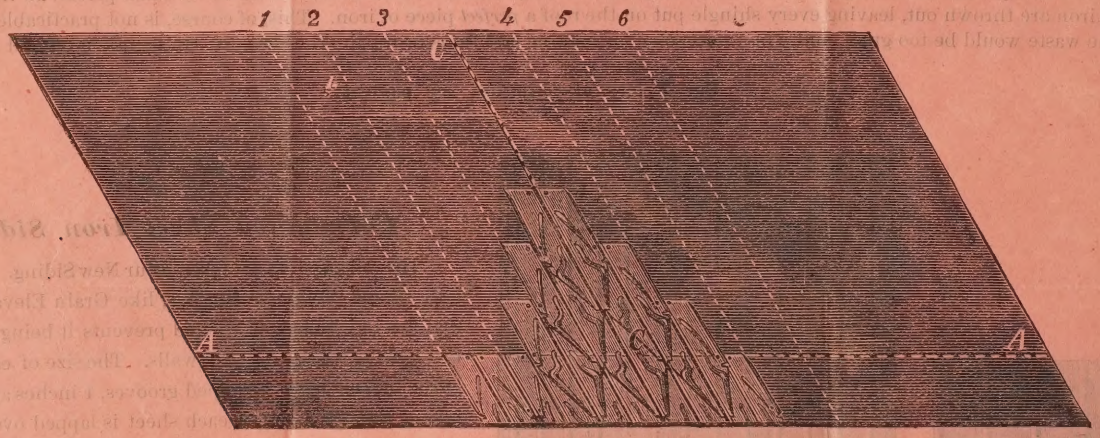
(*For prices of Paint, see page* 4.)

A Double Iron Fire-Proof Roof is easily laid, and no skilled labor is required.



The above cut shows the manner of laying the shingles on slats or battens, and for buildings where the weight of the roof is required to be as light as possible, it is more desirable than close boarding or sheating.

Below represents them laid on close boarding and where necessary to use for warmth in cold climates, the boards should be well dried or seasoned to prevent roof shrinking or drawing out of shape.



Directions for laying the Metallic Shingles are packed in every box or square.

The illustration on the first (outside) page shows the appearance of the shingles when laid over Hip roofs and along valleys.

The shingles can always be cut to the desired shapes, as above; also to make them come out even at the edge or *Gable* of roof, with a pair of ordinary Tinner's Hand Shears or "Snips."

When the Shingles are laid, cover the ridge and corners of Hips with the *Calamined Iron Ridge Cap* (see cut on page 4; also the cut of roof on the first page.)

The Shingles require about the same incline as ordinary slates or wood shingles.

These Shingles should never be laid so as to lap over each other at the sides C, but should be laid on each side of the central rib of the shingle underneath, and far enough apart so the flat corners at the top will just touch.

Heretofore in making these goods we have had the slots, at the shoulders *H H*, through which the point of the shingle passed to hold it down, but owing to the carelessness of workmen in not putting the point down into the slots far enough to entirely fill them up, we have changed it to the *point*, which we consider a great improvement, as it facilitates the laying of them very much. The two small ears at the point made by the slot are intended to be set down, so they will readily catch under the shoulders of the two shingles underneath, but it may happen in packing, that they are bent back. If so, they can be bent down a little, very easily, with the claw of a hammer, so they will catch and when drawn up, if they are bent down a little too much, a light tap on the point will flatten them down and make a very nice joint.

References furnished in any part of the country upon application.

NET PRICES.

Painted Shingles,	**per square,**	**$ 8.00**
Calamined Shingles,	**"**	**10.00**
Painted Siding, (to lap 1 inch,)	**"**	**5.25**
Calamined Siding, (to lap 1 inch,)	**"**	**7.50**
Calamined Ridge Cap, for ridges or hips,	**per lineal foot,**	**.10**
Calamined Nails,	**per pound,**	**.12**
Paint,	**per gallon,**	**1.00**

The Metallic Shingles (like Slates or Wood Shingles,) must be laid on Slats, or well seasoned Roof Boards.

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